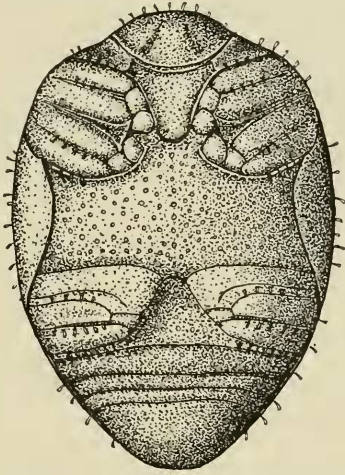


*Syncalypta* is an interesting beetle on account of its contractile powers, for not only can the legs be folded up and tucked away into recesses provided for them, but the head can be folded beneath the



Underside of *Syncalypta*, fully contracted, drawn by Chris E. Olsen.

thorax, so that eyes, antennæ, and mouth parts disappear entirely. The adjoining sketch by Mr. Chris. E. Olsen will give a better idea of its appearance than a lengthy description. The European species is said to live in sandy shores by bodies of water.

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## ON SOME NORTH AMERICAN CLERIDÆ (COL.).

BY CHARLES SCHAEFFER,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

### *Cymatodera antennata* Schaeffer.

*C. antennata* Schaeff. Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc. XVI, 128 (1908).

*C. soror* Wolc. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ. 144. Zool. Series VII, 342.

The unique specimen from which Wolcott described his *soror* is undoubtedly a male and not a female as it agrees in every respect with my *antennata*. The female has the second and third antennal

joints relatively longer than in the male, that is, both joints are about as long as the fourth joint and the last ventral segment is broadly rounded at apex. Besides the type locality I have specimens from Nogales, Prescott, Phoenix and several specimens from the old Merkel collection simply labelled "Ariz."

*Cymatodera fascifera* Leconte.

The figure of the last two abdominal segments of this species given by Dr. Horn are those of the female. The male has the fifth and sixth ventral segments arcuately emarginate at apex, the sixth more deeply than the fifth. The last dorsal segment in the single male before me has the apical margin somewhat irregularly bisinuate at tip.

*Cymatodera brevicollis* new species.

Form and color like *ovipennis*. Head densely and somewhat coarsely punctate; antennæ reaching a little beyond the basal angles of elytra, third joint a little longer than second and equal to the fourth. Prothorax distinctly shorter than in *ovipennis* but similarly constricted in front and behind middle; surface rather closely and somewhat confluent punctured, antescutellar impression distinct. Elytra slightly wider at base than the basal margin of prothorax, gradually widening to about apical third, thence more rapidly narrowing to apex, the tips more narrowly rounded than in *ovipennis*; the series of punctures distinct to about middle, from here to apex obliterated, surface somewhat finely rugose; a little above middle a rather irregular, transverse, yellowish spot, which does not attain side margin nor suture; surface sparsely clothed with shorter yellowish and intermixed with a few longer hairs. Ventral segments sparsely punctate, segments three and four transversely strigose; clothed sparsely with short yellowish hair; fifth ventral broadly and rather feebly emarginate, last ventral rounded at tip. Length 9 mm.

Arizona.

The single specimen, a female, was placed in the Dietz collection with *ovipennis*, which it superficially very much resembles. It differs, however, from that species in having slightly longer antennal joints, a shorter prothorax, the apices of elytra much more narrowed and having well developed wings, which latter are absent in *ovipennis* and allies.

*Clerus viduus* Klug.

*Clerus viduus* Klug, Abhandl. Berl. Akad., 1842, p. 297.

*Clerus jouteli* Leng, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., Vol. XVII, p. 103.

*Clerus jouteli* Leng was named after our mutual friend Louis H. Joutel and I regret very much to be compelled to relegate it to synonymy.

*Clerus viduus* was described from North America and was listed in Crotch's list but omitted in the Henshaw list. The species seems to be very rare and besides the type of *jouteli*, which was collected by Mr. Leng in Georgia, I have seen a specimen in Col. Robinson's collection taken by him in Virginia. The species has received three additional names from Spinola, Chevrolat and Gorham.

***Clerus rosmarus* var. *virginiensis* new variety.**

Form, size and coloration as in *rosmarus*, except that the entire elytra is reddish, the lunate transverse fascia is bordered on each side with black, the upper and lower black border uniting at suture; the subapical black fascia of typical *rosmarus* indicated in var. *rufulus* by darker reddish color than the red apex and clothed sparsely with short black hairs, apex clothed with sparse white hairs. Abdomen red, femora piceous, except the front femora which are reddish, tibiæ and tarsi black. Length 6.5 mm.

Virginia.

I have seen a number of specimens of *rosmarus* from different localities but not one that would seem to be intermediate between typical *rosmarus* and var. *rufulus*. In *Clerus lunatus* similarly colored specimens occur with only a narrow black border limiting the lunate fascia which, however, are connected by intermediate specimens with a form from Texas which has the elytra entirely black from a little above the lunate fascia to apex.

***Clerus thoracicus* var. *subcostatus* new variety.**

Form, size and coloration as in *C. thoracicus* but elytra dark blue, rather more coarsely sculptured and alternate intervals with more or less irregularly elevated longitudinal lines and clothed with short, dark hairs. Length 6 mm.

Enterprise, Florida (O. Dietz).

I have another specimen from New Braunfels, Tex., which agrees with the Florida specimen in the characters given above.

In typical *Clerus thoracicus* the elytra may be black or dark blue but is less coarsely sculptured than in the form described above and without the irregularly interrupted longitudinal costæ, the pubescence of elytra when viewing the specimens from the front

looks distinctly grayish-white, while the pubescence of *subcostatus* appears to be dark brownish.

It is possible that this form is the true *cyanipennis* of Klug, which is recently placed as a synonym of *thoracicus*.

**Aulicus femoralis** new species.

Head, first three joints of antennæ, prothorax at sides, an elongate humeral spot, an oblique submedian spot, side margins from the humeral to the submedian spot, underside, except fifth ventral segment which is black, and femora at basal half more or less red; disk of prothorax black; elytra blue except the spots indicated above. Head rather coarsely and subrugosely punctate, the punctures sparser at middle. Prothorax slightly wider than long, basally strongly constricted and less strongly near apex; surface moderately coarsely and rather evenly punctate. Elytra not quite three times as long as the prothorax, sides nearly parallel to about basal fifth, thence gradually widening towards middle, from here to apex arcuately narrowing to apex, apices separately rounded; surface rather coarsely and confluent punctate, the punctures finer in the pale markings; vestitures as well as that of prothorax moderately long and whitish. Ventral segments rather sparsely punctate; fifth segment broadly subtriangularly emarginate; sixth segment broadly rounded and with a very deep median impression. Legs clothed with moderately long hairs. Length 6 mm.

Nogales, Arizona (F. W. Nunnenmacher).

By its coloration this species is related to *monticola* but is smaller and a little more robust with prothoracic punctures more numerous and the submedian fascia at middle rather obliquely bent down towards apex. It is perhaps a color variation of *A. nero* which I do not know, the different descriptions of that species describe the head, prothorax and legs black or bluish black.

**Hydnocera fuchsi** Schaeffer.

*Hydnocera fuchsi* Schaeff., Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., Vol. XVI, p. 132.

*Hydnocera nunnenmacheri* Schaeff., l. c., p. 133.

Although the type of *nunnenmacheri* is a much smaller and relatively narrower insect I am convinced that it is the same as *fuchsi*. Besides being smaller and of narrower form there is nothing to separate the two.

**Cregya peninsularis** new species.

Form, size and coloration of *leucophæa* (*vetusta*) from which it differs in having a slightly shorter prothorax with the surface at sides less irregular but with the median and two oblique basal impressions very distinct and deep.

The elytra are gradually widening towards apex, the surface is scarcely depressed; the punctuation is similar to *leucophæa* and the basal area is similarly colored but the median fascia is yellowish-white with a few black dots on disk and sides; the subapical fascia is very pale luteus, bordered above and below by a narrow undulated, black fascia, the apex is yellowish-white like the median fascia. Length 11 mm.

Santa Rosa, Lower California (G. Beyer).

This distinct species is at once separated from *leucophæa* and *granulosa* by the two narrow, strongly undulated black fasciæ, bordering the pale luteous subapical fascia and the yellowish white apex of elytra.

***Chariessa floridana*** new species.

Head, antennæ, palpi, underside and legs black; prothorax orange yellow with a subarcuate, longitudinal, black line on each side of middle, extending from apex to base; elytra dark blue, suture narrowly brownish and epipleuræ orange yellow. Head coarsely, densely and subconfluently punctate; hairs black, at middle more or less orange. Prothorax as long as wide in its widest part; sides from a little below middle rather feebly narrowing to apex but more rapidly towards basal angles which are broadly rounded; surface with very dense, moderately large punctures, vestiture golden yellow but black on the two black submedian lines. Elytra about two and one half times as long as the prothorax; sides slightly widening to about apical third and then arcuately narrowing to apex, apices rather conjointly rounded; surface very coarsely and closely punctate, punctures gradually smaller and denser towards apex; vestiture rather short and black, brown on suture and golden yellow on pale epipleuræ. Legs clothed with moderately long and shorter black and pale hairs. Length 10 mm.

Key Largo, Florida.

The type specimen, a female, was collected and given me by Mr. G. Beyer. It differs from *pilosa* var. *onusta* in having the sides of prothorax more rounded, the first two joints of antennal club shorter and at apex relatively wider, the suture rather indistinctly paler, the prothorax and pubescence of the latter orange yellow and the two black longitudinal lines narrower.

#### **Ababa Casey.**

*Ababa* Casey, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sciences, IX, 653 (1897).

?*Prionodera* Wolcott, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Zoöl., VII, 396 (1910).

The above synonymy is given with some doubt. *Ababa crinita* was placed by its describer in the family Othniidæ on account of its

heteromerous tarsi. On my last visit to Washington Col. Casey kindly showed me the type in which I recognized a Clerid and possibly the same as *Thaenoclerus tantillus* which species it seemed to resemble very closely. Unfortunately that species was not represented in Col. Casey's collection though no comparison could be made. However, the next day Mr. Schwarz showed me specimens of that species in the Nat. Museum and judging by memory I did not see any reason to change my opinion expressed the day before to Col. Casey, except that his specimen was perhaps a little more finely punctured than those in the National Museum collection. As I do not possess a specimen of *tantillus* nor *crinita* I am not able to state definitely that it is that species. Wolcott, erecting the genus *Prionodera* for *T. tantillus* describes the tarsi as four-jointed while Casey states that they are heteromerous in *Ababa crinita*. The first joint of the front and middle tarsi are often very small and more or less covered by the second joint and therefore easily overlooked, especially when the joints are densely pubescent.

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### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

#### Records of *Cœnomyia ferruginea* in the Vicinity of New York City.

—This widely distributed fly is not recorded in the last list of New Jersey insects, so the following records may be of interest. West Point, N. Y., June 3 and 4, 1911, 10 males, 9 females; June 13, 1914, one male. Fort Montgomery, N. Y., May 31, 1903, female. Ramapo, N. Y., May 31, female; June 3, 1905, female. Greenwood Lake, N. J., June 6, 1909, male. Alpine, N. J., May 3, 1909, female. The above mentioned are in the author's collection. In the American Museum there are three specimens from the following localities: Suffern, N. Y., male. Pearl River, N. Y., May 31, 1913, female (F. E. Watson). Hewitt, N. J., June 8, 1913, male.

It will be noted that all of these localities are in the hill country. So far the insect has not been collected in the more level portions along the coast, such as Long Island, Staten Island and the plains of New Jersey. A box containing these flies has a peculiar and not unpleasant odor, resembling that of the bark or dried leaves of the slippery elm.—WM. T. DAVIS.